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ABSTRACT

Issued to inform the Governor, State Legislature, and tribal governments of the proceedings, transactions, findings, and recommendations made by the Commission, this 1976-77 annual report includes the following: the Commission's membership: population and acreage of Arizona reservations: commission meetings during the year: projects completed: published materials distributed: commission highlights: budget: and special feature, a profile of Fort Mojave (Mojave land, people, culture, and history: tribal government: current activities: and tribal involvement). Among the major Commission accomplishments listed are sponsorship of four Annual Indian Town Hall Conferences on "Arizona Indian Water Rights," "Sovereignty and Inter-Governmental Relations with Arizona Indian Tribes," "Arizona's Indian Participation in the Political Process," and "P.L. 93-638 Indian Self Determination and Education Assistance Act" (in the area of contracting). Among the many projects completed by the Commission and discussed in brief are: sponsorship of an all-Indian two-day rodeo: coordination of meetings between the Governor and the Inter-Tribal Council of Arizona: publication of the 1977 "Tribal Directory": publication of the "Indian Federal Legislative Digest #12": sponsorship of a survey of reservation dental facilities: and publication of "Capitol Drumbeat," a newsletter summarizing state legislation affecting Indian peoples. (JC)

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ARIZONA COMMISSION OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

ANNUAL REPORT

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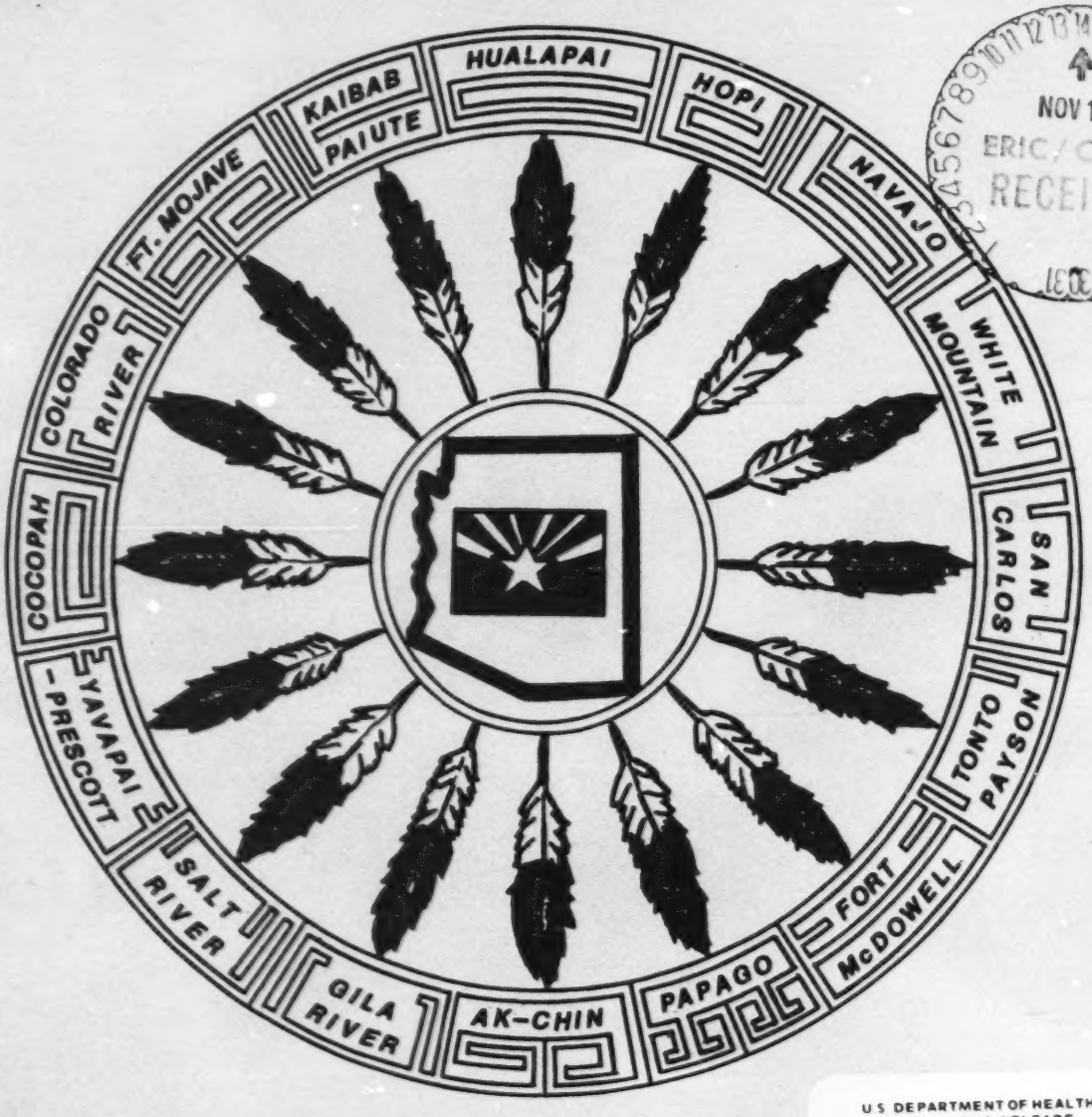

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The Honorable Raul Castro
Governor of Arizona
Executive Towers - Capitol
Phoenix, Arizona 85007

Dear Governor Castro:

It is with pleasure that I submit to you the Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs 1976-1977 Annual Report. This report is responsive to the provisions of Article 4, Title 41-542 of the Arizona Revised Statutes.

This Annual Report is designed to guide the Governor, State Legislature and local Tribal Governments of the proceedings, transactions, findings and recommendations made by the Commission.

This Commission will endeavor to increase its efforts to serve the Indian Tribes by actively soliciting their input, thereby, strengthening the Commission's operations.

In behalf of the Commission and staff, we want to express our appreciation and personal gratitude to you and your staff for your involvement and support.

Sincerely,

ALVIN DASHEE - Chairman

AD:CMP/dd
September 19, 1977

F O R E W O R D

The Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs was established by the Arizona Legislature in 1953 and is operative under Arizona Revised Statutes Article 4, Titles 41-541 and 41-542 as amended July 15, 1964 and April 17, 1974.

A very important area of our responsibility has been to improve communications, understanding and working relationships between all concerned and we have diligently been working to this extent.

The Commission has sponsored four Annual Indian Town Hall Conferences on the following topics:

1st - "Arizona Indian Water Rights"
2nd - "Sovereignty & Inter-Governmental Relations With Arizona Indian Tribes"
3rd - "Arizona's Indian Participation In The Political Process"
4th - "P.L. 93-638 Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (Area of Contracting)"

In studying conditions among Indians and compiling information on Indian affairs, approximately three trips to each of the eighteen reservations were made during the program year; along with commission members travel to meetings.

The Commission applied for and received a federal grant from Four Corners Regional Commission to study Indian Employment Within State Government. The project will affect some 195,958 Indians including an urban Indian population of more than 39,000. A final report will be incorporated in the next Annual Report, following the project's completion.

Much of the Commission's work in the area of public relations is considered intangible, and therefore largely unmeasurable.

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COMMISSION MEMBERSHIP

INDIAN MEMBERS

ALVIN DASHEE (Chairman)----------HOPI

MICHAEL RIOS (Vice-Chairman)----------PAPAGO

WILFRED WHATONAME----------HUALAPAI

LAMBERT NOLINE----------SAN CARLOS APACHE

RONNIE LUPE----------WHITE MOUNTAIN APACHE

PATRICIA MCGEE----------PRESCOTT YAVAPAI

(Vacancy due to the death of member Wilbur Atcitty)

NON-INDIAN MEMBERS AT LARGE

FRANCES SNELLER----------TUCSON

LESTER RUFFNER----------PRESCOTT

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS

RAUL CASTRO----------GOVERNOR

BRUCE BABBITT----------ATTORNEY GENERAL

CAROLYN WARNER SUPT. OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

SUZANNE DANDOY-------DIRECTOR, STATE DEPT. OF HEALTH SERVICES

COMMISSION STAFF

CLINTON M. PATTEA----------EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
TONY MACHUKAY----------FIELD COORDINATOR
DIANE C. DANKERL----------ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY
PAMELA ANDERSON----------SECRETARY

COMMISSION'S PROJECT STAFF

LOREN EMERSON----------FIELD COORDINATOR
VIRGIL MASAYESVA----------FIELD COORDINATOR

Commission Office: 1645 W. Jefferson, Suite 433, Phx., Az., 85007
Project Office: 1624 W. Adams, Suite 307, Phx., Az. 85007

POPULATION AND ACREAGE OF ARIZONA INDIAN RESERVATIONS

RESERVATION	CLASSIFICATION	POPULATION	ACREAGE
AK-CHIN	Papago	333	21,840
CAMP VERDE	Yavapai-Apache	460	640
COCOPAH	Cocopah	362	1,411
COLORADO RIVER	Mohave-Chemehuevi	1,745	268,691
FORT APACHE	Apache	8,097	1,664,972
FORT MCDOWELL	Yavapai	350	24,680
GILA RIVER	Pima-Maricopa	8,521	371,933
HAVASUPAI	Havasupai	397	188,077
HOPI	Hopi	7,019	2,472,254
HUALAPAI	Hualapai	827	993,173
KAIBAB-PAIUTE	Paiute	208	120,413
NAVAJO	Navajo	81,433	8,969,248
PAPAGO	Papago	*15,438	2,855,874
PAYSON	Tonto Apache	64	85
SALT RIVER	Pima-Maricopa	2,950	49,294
SAN CARLOS	Apache	5,855	1,827,421
YAVAPAI-PRESCOTT	Yavapai	69	1,409
		134,128	19,831,415

NOTE: The figures were supplied through the courtesy of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and do not include the thousands of off-reservation members of tribes.

The Navajo population is for Arizona only.

* Papago figure includes population for Sells (10,349), Gila Bend (555), and San Xavier (4,334).

COMMISSION MEETINGS

During this fiscal year, the Commission held a total of three regular meetings and one two-day Indian Town Hall Conference.

(1976)

July 16	Commission Business Meeting.
August 30 Sept. 1	Commission's 4th Annual Indian Town Hall Conference Topic: "P.L. 93-638 Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act - Area of Contracting."
December 17	Commission Business Meeting and Christmas Luncheon.

(1977)

Note: Due to Commission appointment documentation not being signed immediately, no other meetings were able to be held during the second half of the fiscal year.

COMMISSION MEETING ATTENDANCE RECORD

	Members Present:	Members Absent:
July 16	Alvin Dashee, Chairman Michael Rios, Vice-Chairman Lambert Noline Frances Sneller Manuel Dominguez Gay Lawrence	Wilfred Whatoname (Excused) Ronnie Lupe (Excused) Dr. Colton (Excused) Pat McGee Lester Ruffner Bruce Babbitt
August 30 Sept. 1	Alvin Dashee, Chairman Michael Rios, Vice-Chairman Ronnie Lupe Pat McGee Lambert Noline Wilfred Whatoname Frances Sneller Terrance Leonard	Manuel Dominguez Bruce Babbitt Dr. Colton (Excused) Lester Ruffner (Excused)
December 17	Alvin Dashee, Chairman Michael Rios, Vice-Chairman Wilfred Whatoname Terrance Leonard	Lester Ruffner (Excused) Frances Sneller (Excused) Ronnie Lupe (Excused) Lambert Noline Pat McGee (Excused) Dr. Colton Manuel Dominguez Bruce Babbitt

Other Meetings Attended:

The Executive Secretary and/or Field Coordinator represented the Commission at various Indian oriented meetings such as: Arizona Inter-Tribal Council; U. S. Public Health Service; Indian Education Conferences; Indian Development District of Arizona; Annual Health Conference; BIA and Tribal Leaders Executive Conference; Legislative Hearings; Affirmative Action Employment Committee Meetings; Arizona School Board's Association Workshops; Indian Rehabilitation, Inc.; State Manpower Development and Planning; Arizona Inter-Tribal Chiefs of Police Association; Arizona Justice Planning Agency; Phoenix Unit Indian Health Advisory Board; Arizona Acadamy's 30th Town Hall; Tribal Council meetings; Indian Senior Citizens Conference. Accepted numerous speaking engagements.

The Executive Secretary and Field Coordinator as well as staff worked diligently towards a successful two day All-Indian Rodeo and Indian Day at the Arizona State Fair - 1976.

The Administrative Secretary represented the Commission at various meetings such as: Personnel Commission; Health Insurance Seminars; Budget Seminars; United Fund Campaign; Savings Bond; Car Pooling, etc.

The Field Coordinator participated in a Grantsmanship Training Seminar relative to proposal writing (providing technical assistance)

P R O J E C T S C O M P L E T E D

#1 Annual Report 1975-76.

#2 Indian Town Hall

Summary: The Commission sponsored the 4th Annual Indian Town Hall Conference. Topic for discussion: "P. L. 93-638 Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act - Area of Contracting." Copies of this report and the pre-conference report are available upon request.

#3 Arizona State Fair - 1976.

Summary: The Commission again worked with the tribal leaders and State Coliseum Director in developing the Indian Village and sponsoring an All-Indian Two day Rodeo. This was very successful.

#4 Tribal Flags and Seals.

Summary: In cooperation with Mrs. Castro's Indian Christmas theme for the State Capitol, the Commission was requested to contact the various tribal leaders and obtain their flags and seals. Following the displays, the items were then returned to the various participating tribes.

#5 *Coordinator of meetings with Governor and Inter-Tribal Council of Arizona.*

Summary: The Commission acted in a liaison capacity in contacting and making arrangements for the Governor and Inter-Tribal Council of Arizona to meet and discuss various concerns.

#6 *Policies and Procedures Handbook For Indian Rehabilitation, Inc.*

Summary: The Commission staff provided technical assistance in developing and drafting the Policies and Procedures Handbook for this organization which deals in the area of Indian alcoholism.

#7 *1977 Tribal Directory.*

Summary: The Directory is one of the Commission's most requested publications. It is our way of improving the Indian and non-Indian communications area. The Directory is the only publication of its kind.

#8 *Capitol Drumbeat Newsletter.*

Summary: This publication monitors state government activities and summarizes state legislation affecting Indian reservations and keeps tribal leaders and others abreast of government hearings and happenings.

#9 *Indian Federal Legislative Digest #12.*

Summary: This publication is compiled on a bi-annual basis for the legislators, Indian leaders and others in an endeavor to keep them informed as to federal legislation pending or acted on in Washington which affects the Indian people of Arizona.

#10 *BIA Funding - State School For The Deaf & Blind (Representative Tony West's Request).*

Summary: The Commission was requested to intervene and obtain facts and figures relative to the BIA funding the State School For The Deaf and Blind. This involved many meetings with various officials and extensive study and research. Materials were gathered and said report forwarded to Representative West and other legislators.

#11 *Mohave Valley Jurisdictional Problem (Senator Boyd Tenney's Request).*

Summary: The Commission acted in a liaison capacity in making contacts gathering information and assisted in bringing all those parties involved together for a meeting. The meeting was successful and progress towards better understanding was made.

#12 *Mrs. Castro's Request - Dental Units.*

Summary: Mrs. Castro requested that the Commission make a telephone canvas survey and ascertain which reservations have dental facilities and are in need of dental equipment. This survey was completed and delivered to Mrs. Castro. The Commission has been working with the U. S. Public Health Service in delivering dental units.

PUBLISHED MATERIALS DISTRIBUTED

(1976)

July 1	Letters and invitations to the Commission's Indian Town Hall Conference.
July 2	Capitol Drumbeat #5.
July 15	Commission Program Information Sheet (Budget).
July 27	Commission's Business Meeting Minutes (7/16/76).
August 26	Pre-Conference Report "P.L. 93-638 Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act - Area of Contracting".
September 8	Brief Summarization of Conference Report P.L. 93-638.
September 17	State Fair Rodeo Information Flyer.
September 22 27	Annual Report 1975-76.
October 14	News Release relative to All-Indian Rodeo.
November 16	Commission's Business Meeting Minutes (10/25/76).

(1977)

January 4	Policies and Procedures Handbook For Indian Rehabilitation, Inc.
January 6	Commission's Business Meeting Minutes (12/17/76).
January 26	Tribal Directory Information Forms and Cover Letter.
January 31	Capitol Drumbeat #1 (1977).
February 4	Tribal Chairmens' Mailing List.
March 7-8	Legislative Digest #12.
May 20-31	Indian Town Hall Conference Report "P.L. 93-638".
June 27	News Release relative to the Commission's Indian Affirmative Action Project.

COMMISSION HIGHLIGHTS

INDIAN TOWN HALL CONFERENCE

The fourth Annual Indian Town Hall was successfully held at Sunrise Park Hotel, White Mountain Apache Reservation, on the topic of: P.L. 93-638 Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act - Area of Contracting.

The Town Hall Conference is by invitation only and the various tribal representatives, state, federal and local officials (both elected and appointed) are in attendance. The attendance averages 125 participants.

INDIAN AFFIRMATIVE ACTION PROJECT

The Commission applied for and received a federal grant from the Four Corners Regional Commission to study Indian Employment Within State Government.

The project will affect some 195,958 Indians including an urban Indian population of more than 39,000.

The project started April 1, 1976 and will conclude with final recommendations on June 30, 1978.

The Commission established a Project Office and monitors the program closely.

COMMISSION APPOINTMENTS

In January, 1977 terms of Mr. Michael Rios, Patricia McGee and Lester Ruffner expired.

Appointment documentation was finalized the latter part of July.

The new appointments are: Mrs. Leona Kakar (fills the unexpired term of Mr. Atcitty), Ak-Chin; Mr. Pete Homer, Sr. - Colorado River Tribes; Mr. Leo Denetsone - Navajo and Sister Mary Rose Christy - Non-Indian member at large.

COOPERATIVE EFFORTS

The Commission assisted Representative Tony West with his concern relative to the Bureau of Indian Affairs funding the Arizona State School for the Deaf and the Blind.

The Commission assisted Senator Boyd Tenney with his concern regarding the Mohave Valley Jurisdictional concern.

We assisted Mrs. Castro in her Christmas Decorations for the Capitol by contacting the tribes and obtaining their tribal flags and seals to be used for display in the Executive Towers. These items were then returned to the respective tribes.

The Commission was also requested by Mrs. Castro to ascertain by a telephone survey which reservations were in need of dental units. This was done and the report submitted to Mrs. Castro. The Office is in the process of working with the U. S. Public Health Service in delivering and assembling the dental equipment.

Worked with the Arizona State Coliseum in sponsoring an All-Indian Rodeo for two days during the 1976 Fair. This was well received.

Provided technical assistance to the Indian Rehabilitation, Inc. by drafting guidelines for a Policies and Procedures Handbook. This organization works in the area of Indian alcoholism.

At the request of State Library and Archives, the Commission put on a Bi-Centennial Indian Program in the Capitol Executive Towers during a luncheon period.

Provided technical assistance to the Phoenix Indian Health Unit Advisory Board by drafting a narrative of a proposal for an Indian Womens' Half-way House.

Sponsored two administrative assistants and one secretary and assigned them to the Indian Development District of Arizona for a period of one year and 5 months.

PUBLICATIONS

Capitol Drumbeat Newsletters: This publication provides the latest information to the tribal leaders relative to state legislation and other pertinent activities of interest.

4th Annual Indian Town Hall Conference Report - P.L. 93-638 Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistant Act - Area of Contracting: The final report of the conference was published along with a Pre-Conference Report with selected articles.

Policies and Procedures Handbook For Indian Rehabilitation, Inc.: The Commission developed and provided technical assistance in the area of writing and drafting the report. This organization deals in the area of Indian alcoholism.

Indian Federal Legislative Digest #12: This report is but one way the Commission endeavors to keep those interested in Indian legislation informed as to the progress of bills pending and acted on in Washington.

1977 Tribal Directory: This publication is much in demand. It has been called the "Indian Bible" to those that work in the area of Indian affairs. This is one way the Commission endeavors to improve the scope of communications between Indian and non-Indians.

1975-1976 Annual Report: This is an annual publication that gives details as to the Commission's activities for the fiscal year.

(Copies of almost all the publications are available upon request).

STATE FAIR - 1976

The Commission again worked diligently with the State Fair Director and others in developing an All-Indian Two-Day Rodeo. We also assisted in the area of the Indian Village.

The All-Indian Rodeo was very well received and well attended.

FINANCIAL REPORT

1976 - 1977

		EXPENDITURES	TOTAL APPROPRIATED	REVERTED
71110	PERSONAL SERVICES	$56,901.77	$58,200.00	$1,298.23
71500	EMPLOYEE RELATED (FICA,ETC)	8,009.97	8,500.00	490.03
72500	TRAVEL - STATE			
	72511 Mileage (Own Car)	4,323.30		
	72512 " (Motor Pool)	-0-		
	72520 Subsistence	3,218.00	8,800.00	1,208.70
	72541 Registration Fees	50.00		
72560	TRAVEL - OUT OF STATE	-0-	400.00	400.00
72700	OTHER OPERATING EXPENDITURES			
	72700 Office Rental	4,300.00		
	72800 Maintenance & Repairs	353.61		
	73100 Office Supplies	1,350.52		
	73500 Communications		10,100.00	31.75
	73510 Printing	891.04		
	73549 Postage & Eq.	947.42		
	73559 Telephone	1,787.16		
	73530 Subscriptions	123.50		
	73630 Xerox Rental (share)	-0-		
	73700 Organization Dues	20.00		
	73760 Educa. & Training Sem.	295.00		
	72740 Agency Insurance	-0-		
74300	CAPITAL OUTLAY - EQUIPMENT	590.62	600.00	9.38
	TOTALS	$83,161.91	$86,600.00	$3,438.09

Explanation of Reversion: Personal Services and Travel - State were mainly due to the fact there were no Commission meetings the second half of the fiscal year due to circumstances beyond our control. Travel - Out of State was due to the inability of the Executive Secretary to attend the Governors' Interstate Indian Council Conference because of conflicting appointment dates.

SPECIAL FEATURE: FORT MOJAVE RESERVATION

MOJAVE LAND, PEOPLE, CULTURE AND HISTORY:

The Mojave Valley named after its original inhabitants, is the native country to some 663 members of the Mojave Tribe. Within the confines of this Valley which is estimated to be 25 miles long and 5 miles wide at its maximum, are reserved lands held in trust for the Tribe by the Federal government. The reservation is situated along both sides of the Colorado River, some 100 miles south of Hoover Dam. Presently, the size of the reserve is estimated to be around 50,000 acres which consists largely of prime, river bottom lands characterized by sandy loams and alluvial deposits.

The Mojave Reservation located about 230 miles northwest of Phoenix, Arizona in Mohave County is encompassed within the states of Arizona, California and Nevada. Tribal headquarters is established in Needles, California where over 48 families reside in the "Needles Village." A major portion of Mojave lands however, is checkerboarded by sections on the Arizona side of the Valley where an additional 50 Mojave homes are settled in what is known as the "Arizona Village."

The Mojaves represent one of the largest "river tribes." The Mojaves are grouped in the Yuman linguistic stock and are classified by anthropologists as Digueno or Rancheria. As relatives to the Mojave Indians, the Rancheria tribes share in the basic parts of Mojave rituals (cremation, songs, dreams, etc.) and include reverence of the Spirit Mountain, "Avikwame," in their stories. In this respect, the Mojave people are considered to be quite unlike Southwest Indians since much of Mojave culture differs with that of many Southwestern tribes; as an example, in their particular native religions. Additionally, while the tribes of the Southwest retain initiation practices or offerings, color symbolism, religious structures, priesthood or societies and the like, all of this has been substituted in the Mojave way by basic beliefs in dreams as the primary source for determining Mojave existence. Indeed, traditional Mojave thinking once declared that knowledge was not something to be learned through formal study, but obtained by each member as a result of a dream; and so it was with achieving ability, gaining special powers, songs, stories or succeeding in war and in hunting. Each shaman claimed that his own powers were given to him by the God Mutavilya, at the Creation of the World.

Prior to the coming of the White man, agriculture provided one of the principal means for subsistence of Mojave people. After the Colorado River rose usually in May or June, and flooded large areas of adjoining lowlands, the Mojaves would plant corn and wheat seeds in holes dug 1 to 2 feet deep where much of the land was still damp and topped with silt. Under the hot sun and fertile, moistened soils, the plants would grow with unusual swiftness. Mesquite beans also formed an important diet to the Mojave people, along with other varieties of

beans, pumpkins, squash, watermelons, cantaloupes and fish, rather than meat. Farming equipment consisted of only two simple items: a hard, pointed staff and a spade-like cultivator, both used manually.

Mojave men were all excellent swimmers, although makeshift rafts guided with a large pole, were used occasionally to cross the Colorado River.

According to a report presented in Congressional hearings in 1922 (67th Congress, 2nd Session on H.R. 11449), the first non-Indian to set foot in the Mojave Valley was probably a lieutenant of Coronado's by the name of Hernando Diaz who with a group of Spaniards in 1540, traversed the northern part of Arizona and New Mexico, described the Grand Canyon and came upon the north end of the Mojave Valley. Later in 1605, the Spanish explorer Juan de Onate, would make contact with the Mojaves and name the Colorado River. Fray Francisco Hermenegildo Garces would follow with visits to Mojave Villages in the month of February, 1776 and subsequently travel and report on the ancient Mojave Trail long-used by Mojave Indians in their trips to the West Coast for trading purposes. Three-quarters of a century later, countless emigrants would use this route on their way to seek gold on the California Coast.

In 1825, trappers and hunters arrived on the banks of the Colorado River, and in 1826 the first American (Jedekiah S. Smith) to journey to California entered the Mojave Valley, forded Beale's Crossing and continued by way of the Mojave Trail.

By 1851, there was sufficient interest in an overland passage to allow Major L. Sitgreaves to begin surveys for a railway route to the West Coast through Mojave country. Shortly before this time however, gold had been discovered in California accompanied by a flood of emigration to the gold fields. To protect the large numbers of opportunists, the U. S. Army founded Camp Colorado, later renamed Fort Mojave, in May 1859. After being occupied for about two years, Fort Mojave was given up as a military installation on May 28, 1861, at the outbreak of the Civil War, but was reestablished on May 19, 1863 and remained an army post until August 22, 1890 when it was formally transferred to the U. S. Department of Interior for Indian educational purposes.

When the Colorado River Indian Reservation was established in 1865 around Parker, Arizona, U.S. Indian Affairs officials began planning for the removal of the Mojave people as intended, to the Colorado River Reservation. In 1869 Irataba, Chief of the Mojaves, was persuaded along with 820 followers, to relocate peacefully to the newly-founded reserve, due in part to a rival chief who managed to create discord within the Mojave Tribe. Following this exodus, there remained approximately 700 Mojaves in their native Valley. However, some of the removed Mojave members soon returned to their original homelands after failing at irrigation on their first try. Afterwards, there would be many occasions for visiting between relatives of the Mojave Tribe from the two reservations.

A different way of life began in 1882 for the Mojave Indian population with the construction through Needles of the Santa Fe Railroad, then known as the Atlantic and Pacific. One report stated that the railroad company had "accomplished much in the way of bringing about civilizing influences among its Indian employees." This was attributed largely to the railroad's integration policy and dress wear required of all employees. By 1898, some 200 Indians were employed by the railway company with earnings averaging $1.50 per day, while other Mojaves sold their handicrafts to railroad passengers.

Upon the transfer of Fort Mojave as a military camp to the Department of Interior in 1890, an Indian boarding school originally called the "Herbert Welsh Institute," was established for children of the Mojave Tribe. Two weeks later on September 5, 1890 Commissioner of Indian Affairs T. J. Morgan, stated the Indian policy of the Federal government: "...to break up reservations, destroy tribal relations, settle Indians upon their own homesteads, incorporate them into the national life and deal with them not as nations or tribes or bands, but as individual citizens. The American Indian is to become the Indian American."

In 1903, the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation conducted a topographic survey of the Mojave Valley to assess the advisability of developing irrigation projects along the River. Possible dam sites in the northern part of the Valley were located.

Earlier, the Federal government had granted odd-numbered sections of land in the Mojave Valley to the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad; in turn, these large land grants were sold in 1904 to the Rio Colorado Land and Irrigation Company. In January of 1910 however, the sectioned areas were sold to the Cotton Land Company which soon began measures to protect its acreage from flood damages by proposing reclamation of about 30,000 acres, along with even-numbered sections of Indian lands in the same district lying along company-constructed levees. The Chief Engineer of the Indian Irrigation Service willingly recommended approval of such a proposal in addition to an agreement in which the Company would sell water rights for $25 per acre to Indian allottees.

By contrast when 15-acre allotments of tribal land were made to individual Mojaves in the winter of 1909-10, the Indian affairs office refused to approve such allotments due to "...the lack of a valid water right for these lands, as well as for the lack of means for their irrigation." It was further pointed out that in the absence of an irrigation system "...the land was practically valueless to the Indians."

Ironically, only a year earlier in Winters v. U. S. (207 U.S. 574, 1908) the U. S. Supreme Court, with reference to another tribe, had ruled: "...The power of the Government to reserve the waters and exempt them from appropriation under the State laws is not denied, and could not be...That the Government did reserve them we have decided, and for a use which would be necessarily continued through years. This was done May 1, 1888, and it would be extreme to believe that within a year Congress destroyed the reservation and took from the Indians the consideration of their grant, leaving them a barren waste -- took from them the means of continuing their old habits, yet did not leave them the power to change to new ones..."

On February 2, 1911 all even-numbered sections located in the Mojave Valley east of the river were finally incorporated into the Fort Mojave Indian Reservation by executive order of President William H. Taft.

Records show that by January, 1915, the Fort Mojave school enrollment had increased to 200 pupils guided by a BIA agency staff of 25. In those days older girls called "outing students" would be sent away by school officials to work as domestic servants for those who could afford the cost. Some students were gone for as long as five or six years; sometimes for longer periods. As more and more Mojave children went away to school and met many other Indian and non-Indian students, inter-tribal marriages began to take place in subsequent years. The total Indian population in the area at that time consisted of 625 Mojaves living in the Mojave Valley and 125 Chemehuevis residing in the Chemehuevi Valley as enumerated by Federal agents; also, by 1917, the total area of the Ft. Mojave Reservation was estimated to be 31,328 acres of which 31,000 acres of irrigable land were subject to overflow from seasonal floods of the Colorado River.

While increased mobility began to affect the social organization of the tribe, modern technology began to disrupt the economy of the Mojave people. Where once family heads could find jobs to sustain their families in former years, availability of jobs now became all too infrequent. Where steam engines once pulled passenger trains into Needles at a leisurely pace, now more efficient diesel trains could travel longer distances at greater speeds. Thus, Needles was no longer a 45-minute stopover that it once was for both the Santa Fe and Mojave employees and craftsmen. Farming by Mojaves with small hand tools on their own lands in competition with large agribusinesses was ineffectual. Employment on dam projects did not last long; consequently, as a result of this disruption and impact on their tribe, many Mojaves for economic reasons alone, were forced to seek jobs elsewhere and were away from their native land for years and decades of time.

In the intervening years 1920 to 1940, the Mojave culture began to degenerate, kept only alive by elders of the tribe. As one member admitted about 12 years ago, "We do not have many singers now...We have a tribal singer...who knows many of the songs. He sings and leads the singing in the ceremonies of departure, but not many people can join in. We sing songs now, like the Bird Songs, that everybody knows. The old folks think these are out of place." But while the native language and some traditional native customs became less used, practices of Mojave burial rites, certain Mojave songs and dances, Mojave language, Mojave identity and kinship system continued despite years of cultural alienation and anomie. It may well be that this social phenomena probably served to arouse cultural awareness and stimulate Mojave pride and dignity in later years.

TRIBAL GOVERNMENT:

In 1934, the Mojaves along with hundreds of other Indian tribes experienced the passage by Congress of the Indian Reorganization Act which would allow tribal self-government and preservation of culture.

For the Mojave, this would mark the beginning of another era upon the Tribe's adoption of a set of Constitution and Bylaws on March 16, 1957. The Constitution and Bylaws provides for a governing body consisting of seven (7) members known as the Ft. Mojave Tribal Council which in turn, elects from their body, a Chairman and Vice-Chairman. Council members are alternately elected every year on the first Saturday in June for terms of three years, whereas, the Chairman and Vice-Chairman are voted in for two-year terms each. A Secretary and Treasurer are also chosen by the Council "as may be deemed necessary" with duties pertinent to such offices held.

The powers of the Ft. Mojave Tribal Council however, are vast and reflect the immense tasks involved in holding office in the Council. Some of the powers are: to represent the Tribe and act in all matters concerning the welfare of the Tribe; to negotiate and make contracts with Federal, State or local governments; to advise the Interior Secretary on all appropriation estimates and Federal projects; to employ legal counsel; to veto the sale, disposition, lease or encumbrance of tribal lands, funds or assets; to protect and preserve wildlife and natural resources of the Tribe and to regulate hunting and fishing on the reservation; to cultivate Indian arts, crafts and cultures; to administer charity; to regulate the uses and disposition of tribal property and funds; to negotiate and issue leases; to manage all tribal economic affairs; to appropriate tribal funds for public purposes and to borrow money; to enact ordinances on grazing, business or improvement leases; to provide for the removal or exclusion of any non-member of the Tribe, etc. Many of the official actions of the governing body however, are still subject to review by the Secretary of the Interior and the BIA Superintendent.

CURRENT ACTIVITIES:

In addressing themselves to the many concerns of their people, the Ft. Mojave Council is constantly considering ways to improve the health and welfare of the Tribe by cooperating with local agencies, seeking full employment for the unemployed which is estimated at 40 percent on the reservation, reducing alcoholism among tribal members, deliberating on jurisdictional issues affecting self-government, studying methods to upgrade the Tribe's economy, seeking funds to carry out economic goals, planning for more and better housing, seeing to it that Mojave children are provided opportunities for quality education and in general, searching for means by which Mojave rights and privileges are enjoyed and maintained. These tribal objectives are being met in many ways; for instance, recently the Ft. Mojave Tribal Housing Authority received bids for construction of 50, 3-, 4- and 5-bedroom houses in the Needles Village to replace delapidated frame houses which were hauled from Poston, Arizona as products of a World War II Japanese Camp. Another block grant of $116,500 has just been approved to update the water and sewage system in the Arizona Village in anticipation of future development of 50 more homes to replace surplus dwellings transferred from a U. S. Marine Base in California. After considerable planning, the Council has finally consented to enter into an agreement with Mohave County and the State of Arizona and San Bernardino County of California for the purpose of constructing a bridge across the Colorado River. Construction of a farm maintenance shop utilizing public works funds on the Arizona side of the reservation,

is in progress. Use of public works funds is also being planned for building a Senior Citizens Rest Home. An ever-growing program is the tribal farms project aimed at land development for leasing to business, recreational and agricultural enterprises with technical assistance provided by a Bureau of Indian Affairs Soil Conservationist. The Ft. Mojave Tribe is also in the process of modifying its accounting system in conjunction with a training program developed through the University of Arizona Arid Land Studies Program, in order to meet increasing demands created by expanded tribal operations.

The Tribe, as with many other Indian tribes, also participates in the Community Health Representative (CHR) Program in cooperation with the Indian Health Service; it shares tribal facilities with the local county government in sponsoring an alcoholism and Senior Citizens feeding program, both of which are to be expanded in the near future with added facilities. A major goal of the Mojave people is to see that a full-time physician is made available for all Mojave residents and to improve medical facilities on the reservation.

Law enforcement and judicial services are provided in part by the Ft. Mojave Indian Tribe to its members residing in the Arizona portion of the Reservation. In many cases however, local county sheriff's deputies assist tribal police where necessary, through an informal agreement whereby officers from the Sheriff and Tribal Police Departments are expected to cooperate in maintaining law and order in questionable areas of jurisdiction.

A primary concern of the Ft. Mojave Tribe is education, especially where high drop-out rates are noted and motivation is lacking. Related problems in this area are indicated by: negative teacher attitudes toward Mojave students, patterns of discrimination, poor parent-teacher communications, lack of transportation to school-related activities by Mojave parents and lack of understanding of Mojave history and culture by school officials.

At present, an estimated 150 Mojave students (K-12), attend public schools in the Mojave Valley area: 40 as high school students and 110 as elementary school grades vs. classroom work at the schools attended is supplemented by Johnson-O'Malley and Indian Education Act (Title IV) programs for Mojave children, in paying for such items as tutoring and counseling services, books, clothing and other needed articles. A coordinator is retained to oversee the federally-funded school activities in cooperation with Parent Advisory Committees (PAC), the local school districts involved, and occasionally with CHR's where family health or domestic problems are concerned. Significant inroads have been made to alleviate misunderstandings between the local school systems and the Mojave people. For instance, the PAC has become effective in representing and expressing the needs of Indian students and their parents; through a Title IV program, the PAC has been instrumental in meeting with high school officials to set up an "awareness day" during which school staff have been given orientation sessions on Native American Culture and Indian students shown the vocational employment needs of the Ft. Mojave Tribe; in association with local businesses a summer youth program for

Mojave students was highly successful in furnishing jobs for the participants which resulted in not only providing students with clothing and other material possessions, but also in enhancing personal pride and self-esteem as noted indirectly through individually-improved attendance records. Additionally, where only a few years ago an average of one or two Mojave students completed the 12th grade, now five or six can be expected to graduate from high school.

The Ft. Mojave Tribe was one of the first Indian groups in 1966 to establish a Headstart Program on its reservation; in addition to having been a model project the program has been transferred and incorporated into the local public school system. Other ways of meeting tribal educational goals are continually being explored by the Tribe such as getting a GED program established for Village residents, continued summer youth programs, extended career awareness "days," higher education advancement for Mojaves, and so forth.

A potential and lucrative source of income for the Tribe is in the area of tourist trade and recreation. The Colorado River is ideal for many types of water sports in an area which is practically frost-free with 99% of sunshine throughout the year. The Mojave Valley also offers excellent accommodations such as luxury motels, restaurants, campgrounds, marinas, trailer parks and shopping facilities.

TRIBAL INVOLVEMENT:

There are many planning conferences in which tribal officials participate in the belief that such meetings with various government officials, business and industry entrepreneurs, and public institutional representatives, will result in increased benefits and improved services for all members of the Ft. Mojave Tribe. Towards this endeavor, the Tribe in addition to seeking funds through a grantsman, voices its overall needs and concerns through direct involvement or communication with such organizations as: The Indian Development District of Arizona (IDDA), Bureau of Indian Affairs, Indian Health Service, Office of Economic Planning and Development, Arizona Department of Game and Fish, Mohave County Sheriff's Office, local school districts and different county agencies. The Tribe is also a member of the Confederation of Indian Tribes of the Lower Colorado River, an organization established in 1972 with five members consisting of the Ft. Mojave, Chemehuevi, Colorado River, Ft. Yuma, and Cocopah Indian Tribes. Heading this confederation of "river tribes" is the Ft. Mojave Tribal Chairman. In general, the alliance seeks to unify its efforts in bringing about "the preservation, protection, and full development ... of natural and human resources and to protect ... fundamental Indian rights." Present concerns include the issue of Indian water rights on the Colorado River.

Nonetheless, in order to assert its rights the Tribe has had to actively seek remedies in more ways than one through its own resources. For example, through a resolution, and a strongly-worded, six-page letter dated October 27, 1970 sent to the Secretary of the Interior, the Tribe felt compelled to outline its grievances based on no less than eight charges of trustee betrayal and conflicts of interest with respect to Mojave lands and tribal rights. Only a month ago, tribal

representatives in a collison with opinions of the Bureau of Reclamation, were constrained into traveling to Washington to present their case. The case involved an appeal to a Congressional sub-committee for an extended contract whereby the Ft. Mojave Tribe would continue to receive hydroelectric power as before.

For a people who are readily observed as being outwardly peaceful, deep inner struggles within the souls of Mojave tribal people still exist and yearn for harmony and accord. Yet such quiet discords are not unlike the legendary battle which took place in earlier ages of the Mojave world when the mythical God-son, Mastamho, slew a sea serpent where the Needles peaks rise. These prominent peaks located south of Needles, California along the Colorado River, are called "Huqueamp avi" and is known to Mojaves as the passageway to the Shadow Land for departed spirits. It is a Mojave belief that when a departed member leaves by cremation, the smoke will guide the spirit through the opening and will be merged as one in Shadow Land.

Perhaps such a hope and appeals to the God, Mutavilya, when songs of farewell begin after the pyre is lit, should not be taken lightly by the outsider; for, who can say that all Mojave people who call themselves "Aha macave" which means along the river, will not one day regroup as one and live along the river in harmony with their surrounding world? Surely, no one can deny that the symbolic "opening" toward unlimited opportunities for the Ft. Mojave Indian Tribe is there.

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SUMMATION

In submitting this Annual Report, the Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs and the staff wishes to acknowledge the many individuals and elected officials in all levels of government for contributing their time to the progress and well-being of the Indian people of this State. Our special appreciation goes to the tribal leadership and council members for their continued support and trust.

The Commission realizes the complex difficulties in achieving social and economic progress on Indian reservations. To obtain, improve and understand these facts concerning their conditions, it was necessary for the Commission to travel approximately 34,000 miles.

The Commission is grateful to the Arizona State Legislature for the backing and the financing of our office. We are hopeful that the Commission can and will embark on programming that will enable it to be more responsive to the Indian citizens, state leaders and others in achieving significant goals and acomplishments; thus always keeping in mind that the Indian people should and must be involved in determining their own destiny, yet bearing in mind the needs and well-being of all citizens of this State.

Respectfully submitted,

ALVIN DASHEE - Chairman

Clinton M. Pattea

CLINTON M. PATTEA, Executive Secretary

CMP/dd